Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 2 8:16—The Old Homes BLIOU THEATRE 2-8:15—The Swell Miss Fitz BROADWAY THEATRE 8:15—The Idol's Eye. CASINO-8:10-1998. CASING S10-1998.
DALY'S THEATRE-2-S:15-The Geisha.
EDEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concerts and Cine tograph, the THEATRE-2:15-8:15-A Marriage of Con-

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:30—The Devil's Disciple.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:30—The Magician.
GARRICK THEATRE—2:15—8:29—The lattle Minister.
GRAND OFFICA HOUSE—2—8:Cymbeline.
HABLEM OFFICA HOUSE—2—8:15—Fair in Midgettown.
HOVTS THEATRE—2:15—8:30—A Stranger in New-York HERALL SQUARE THEATRE-2-8:15-The French

IRVING PLACE THEATRE—S:15—The Cooling Dove, KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—S:15—An American KOSTER & HIAL'S-7:20-Anna Held-Vaudeville. LYCELM THEATRE-5:15-An Enemy to the King. LION INSTITUTE-10 a. m. to 10 p. m.—Lion's Infant MANHATTAN THEATRE-2:15-8:15-Miss Francis of MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-Horse Show.

MENDELSSOIN HALL S 15 Concert
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and evening—
Autumn Exhibition. Autumn Exhibition.

PASTOR:S-12 So to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

PLEASTIRE PALACE—120—7—Vaudeville.

PROCYOR:S-8 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

WALLACK S THEATRE—2 S. 15—A Lady of Quality.

WEILIACK S THEATRE—2 S. 15—A Lady of Puriesque WEILIACK S THEATRE—3 S. 15—A Lady of Puriesque WEILIACK S THEATRE—3 S. 15—A Lady of Puriesque WEILIACK S THEATRE—3 S. 15—A Lady of Puriesque WEILIACK S. 15—A Lady of Pur

14TH STREET THEATRE-2-8:15-Cumberland, '61.

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New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1807.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

DOMESTIC.—The Sealing Conference in Washington came to an end, the experts making a unanimous report on the condition of the herd; the diplomats reached an understanding herd; the diplomats reached an understanding herd: the diplomats reached an understanding by which it is hoped to adjust all controversies with Canada. — President McKinley signed the treaty adopted by the recent Universal Postal Congress. — Root Hall of Science. Benedict Hall of Languages, and other gifts were received by Hamilton College, and dedicated. — Bishop Doane, of Albany, in his canual address to the clergy of the diocese, deannual address to the clergy of the diocese, denounced Jingoes and Jingoism. — A report from Censul Monaghan shows that great alarm exists in Germany over the heavy falling off in exports to the United States.

CITY AND SUBURBAN—Another good-sized

exports to the United States.

CITY AND SUBURBAN—Another good-sized crowd attended the Horse Show. — The Sons of the Revolution in this city voted against consolidation with the Sons of the American Revolution. — The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse broke another record, making 567 knots in twenty-four hours, fitty minutes; William C. Whitney and John Wanamaker were among the passengers on the vessel. — The Columbia Freshmen defeated the Sophomores at football by a score of 6 to 0. — Fritz Meyer, who killed Policeman Frederick Smith in the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, in East Third-st, was convicted of murder in the first degree. — Mayor Wurster, Edward M. Grout and President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad addressed the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Good Roads Association. — Edward Moran, an ironworker, was crushed to death by a train while trying to cross the tracks of the Thirdave, elevated railroad at the Forty-second. CITY AND SUBURBAN-Another good-sized THE WEATHER-Indications for to-day: Fair cidedly colder. Temperature yesterday; ghest, 65 degrees; lowest, 44 degrees; average.

THE COMING SESSION.

Congress will soon begin its regular session ander unusual conditions. There is rea tertainty that it cannot do harm by any action on coinage or the money question, because of the overpowering and sturdy Republicanism of the House. It is not probable that any important change of the revenue laws will be attempted unless, after some months have passed, the revenue should fall much below expecta-Hons justified by its increase thus far. Hence there will remain far more time for discussion and action on other topics, not directly at issue between the great parties, than it has been poslible to take for many years, even from a long tession.

The appropriation bills are too often crowded through Congress without sufficient examinaflon, and there are especial reasons why they thould be closely scrutinized this year. Custom counts for much in that matter. If the Government has for some years been spending about a certain amount in one branch of the service or another, it appears like a cataclysm to most executive officers to have the amount cut off or materially reduced, and Congressmen of both parties are likely to conclude that the service must be necessary and require substantially the name expenditure, because both have been held necessary heretofore. But the time has come when large outlay in some matters of the utmost importance to the Nation cannot be avoided. Meanwhile a revenue law, which probably cannot be changed until after another Presidential Mection, provides for the Government little beyond its past requirements, even if the receipts expand as much as many expect. It is therefore becessary that there should be more careful and independent scrutiny of the expenditures in orfer to determine in what quarters they can be teduced without impairing the usefulness of the tervice. In ordinary sessions that labor would be rendered impossible by the necessity of trowding through the appropriation bills withbut delay; but if it is not performed this year it probably cannot be until after another Presifiential election.

Undoubtedly foreign questions will occupy much time, and more than can be profitably given to them in public sessions. Anxiety to make speeches for their influence in nominating conventions and elections, without any expecta tion of influencing action in Congress, is sure to kill time if it does not cause other embar rassment. But on the Hawailan question, which is now ready for immediate action, it is essential that there should be most careful legislation. The mere ratification of the pending treaty appears to be insured by the reported opinions of Senators, but if it is ratified there must be provision at once for a territorial government of the islands, for determination of many important questions affecting the future status of the natives and of foreigners resident there, regarding their migration to other parts of the United States, and for the fortification and defence of the territory. Legislation is needed to provide for the Hawaiian indebtedness and for any claims of foreign Powers growing out of annexation which may be found equitable.

It is probable that Cuban affairs will also occupy much time in discussion, even if responsible leaders on both sides recognize that the moment has not come for definite action. The President's recommendations in his message will most fortunate; for that is the mood which is doubtless be supported by the body of Republicans, but there are sure to be individuals who flag and an appropriation, and therefore the will seek first to put on record their personal opinions for the sake of pleasing constituents. On the Democratic side it may be doubted whether a single leader of considerable influence can be found who would venture to stake | perior article of cement. We take it upon our-

garding Cuba at this time, and yet it is certain performed a service which will long continue to the future of his party on a definite policy rethat the opportunity to rail at the Administration for something it has done or not done will be embraced by many partisans. The broad THE CHARGE OF THE PLATT BRIGADE. fact that no party can afford to take aggressive measures in foreign matters which the Executive of the United States does not approve will go far to limit the action of men in both houses, but will not limit their oratory. Nevertheless, there should be abundant opportunity for discussion and action upon many questions affecting important business interests. The multitude of such questions, which have been thrust aside in the exigencies of contests over vital issues, will now press for consideration, and ought to command the attention of

STILL SEEKING HARMONY.

Now that Mr. Platt-Quigg has made it plain to all who wanted to believe it and wouldn't believe anything else that the success of Tammany in the late election was due not to the obstinacy of the 100,000 voters who supported General Tracy, but to the treachery of the 150,-000 who voted for Seth Low-now that the first step has been taken toward bringing the 150,000 and the 100,000 into harmonious relations by a column-long denunciation of the 150,000 as mischlevous factionists and traitors, and of their candidate as a "vainglorious self-seeker'-it may be well to get down to business and inquire what precisely the "Master" and his overseer are driving at. It may not be amiss to remark, in passing, that when either of these persons, or both, say that they were willing to unite upon any candidate proposed by the Citizens Union or by anybody else, except upon the express condition that Mr. Platt should be consulted as to the distribution of patronage and the policy of the administration, both of them know they are not telling the truth. Everybody knows, and they better than anybody, that the question of union turned solely upon that point.

Mr. Platt had broken with Mayor Strong at the beginning of his term, openly and avowedly. because the Mayor would not permit Platt to dictate his appointments. For that reason he pursued the Mayor so far as he was able with hostile legislation at Albany. He did not propose to have another non-partisan Mayor if he could prevent it. It is best to be frank about it. Looking back over the last four months, it is now perfectly obvious that there was never any possibility of an alliance of the Citizens Union with the Republican organization as dominated by Platt, except upon the terms of surrender of their principles as well as aban donment of their candidate. Neither Platt nor Quigg ever had the remotest idea of supporting a candidate for Mayor who would not agree beforehand to be Platt's creature in the office And the petitioners for the nomination of Seth Low never had the remotest idea of supporting a candidate who would consent to such conditions. When that fact is taken into consideration-and that it is a fact will not be denied by any intelligent man, even by Platt or by Quigs -it disposes of the whole mass of fog and fals hood with which Mr. Platt-Quigg has en deavored to envelop the situation. It is idle to talk now about what might have been if both Low and Tracy had withdrawn. It would not have made a particle of difference. The conditions precedent to union insisted upon by Platt and Quigg were impossible. And, what is more they all the time knew they were.

But now-giving these two leaders all the rope they want-suppose that all be conceded that they claim. Then there are in the neigh borhood of 150,000 Republicans upon whom the responsibility and blame of the late defeat rest. Let it be granted that the leadership was wise and the campaign management skilful that failed to bring these 150,000 into line with the 100,000. What then? Is it desirable to get them together now for the campaign of 1898? It would certainly seem so to a man up a tree. Mr. Platt-Quigg appears to intimate as much toward the close of his remarkable manifesto. Well how is it to be brought about? The Platt-Onigg method is disclosed in the late manifesto. It is to continue the recognition of Platt as "Master of the State," to re-elect Quigg president of the County Committee, to soothe and flatter the 150,000 by calling them knaves, fools and traitors, and then to throw open the primarles, so that the knaves, fools and traitors can enter humbly and penitently into an organization so skilfully and ingeniously constructed that a minority of professional politicians can exercise absolute power and perpetuate themselves in control, and lose themselves there. A promising scheme, isn't it? Worthy such leaders and such leadership. "You fellows," says Mr. Platt-Quigg, "are liars, fools, "knaves, traitors, thieves and vainglorious self-"seekers, and your clothes don't fit. If it hadn't "been for you we would have whipped Tam-"many out of its boots. So now let bygones be "bygones. Our doors are open. Come in and "stay with us." But these 150,000 voters were not born yesterday. They observe that the tracks into the organization are all one way; that the inscription over its entrance is "Who enter here leave hope behind," and that the "Master" who sits there supreme has round him only Quigg and dead men's bones.

The Platt-Quigg letter is not a success, either as apology, explanation or harmonizer.

A TRIBUTE FROM TAMMANY.

It cannot be truthfully said that the statement over Mr. Platt's name, which was considerately printed in the Monday morning papers, has made a profound impression upon the community, but it has undoubtedly deepened the profound impression already existing that Mr. Platt is too heavy a burden for the Republican party to carry. The substance of the comments made upon it is that if there had been a lack of evidence to prove that the course of the Republican machine in the recent contest was compounded in about equal parts of treachery and foolishness Mr. Platt's "views" as set forth by Mr. Quigg would have supplied the defi-

It is interesting to observe, however, that Mr. Platt is not left utterly without consolation. In the dearth of praise from Republicans his heart is doubtless warmed by the cordial tributes of Messrs. Croker and Plunkitt. The sentiments of Tammeny Hall could not have been more authoritatively or acceptably delivered. Of course, his personal organ did what it could, but that can scarcely be said to count. The gratuitous and equally prompt expressions of approval from Fourteenth Street are another and a far more important matter to Mr. Platt. And though Plunkitt is of somewhat smaller calibre than Croker we are not sure but that of the two the former comes nearer to the perfect ideal of a friend in need than the latter. There is a whole-souled flavor about his tribute which must be peculiarly grateful to a man in Mr. Platt's position. Plunkitt thinks that the election of Seth Low would have been "the "greatest curse that could have happened to my 'country," and he thanks God that no "ism" can live here. The mood of adoring gratitude is extremely becoming to Plunkitt, which is always induced in him by a sight of the old mood in which he is usually observed. He could not have found a more opportune moment for cementing the ties between himself and the

Republican "Master" or have employed a su-

selves to say that both he and Mr. Croker have be gratefully appreciated.

A threnody is always in order after a slaughter, no matter who blundered. The poor fellows who charged the Russian guns are celebrated just the same as if their leader had not led them to a worse than useless death. So when "The New-York Sun" bursts into song in henor of the 106,000 Republicans who were led by Platt and Quigg into an ambush on November 2 and delivered into the hands of the Tammany braves, the public will naturally say: "Of course, it is only right that the mouth-organ "that furnished the music for the march should

play a hymn for the funeral." Yesterday the clegy appeared. It was sad, touching, beautiful, appealing-perhaps a trifle too appealing, as when the memorialist chants: "If Republicans everywhere do not regard with pride this exhibition of indomitable courage and steadfast devotion by their New-York brethren, the manliness of the party has departed from it and the day of its decadence has come." We think that is a blemish on the artistic beauty of the whole, for it suggests the notion that there are doubts about the general admiration, and raises the suspicion that the memorial is an attempt to force the admiring verdlet of the world rather than merely to record it. But otherwise it is a perfect work. These heroes who were sacrificed "were as-'sniled by the fire of enemies in the front and 'in the rear, in cowardly ambush and in the open field, but they did not surrender; they fought to the last, and went down with their 'colors flying proudly." Also, they "were the advance guard of the Republican army of the 'Nation, holding for the party a position whereof the loss would have brought disorganiza-'tion to the whole force." Therefore, says the bard, "all honor to the 106,000! They are 'valiant political soldiers who know no such 'word as surrender!"

So much for the victims, the bold 106,000 who, like their prototypes, were not dismayed,

Not though the "boys" well knew That Quigg had blundered.

But how about Platt and Quigg, who did the blundering? What credit is it to them to say they tried to hold "a position whereof the loss would have brought disorganization to the 'whole force," in face of the fact that they did lose the position, and knew from the beginning that they would lose it? Their business was to lead the army to victory, not to sacrifice it in heroic stands. It is well enough to pity the poor dupes of their orders, but honoring the charge they made will not put scalps upon the heads of the slaughtered. To say they made a stand against Bryanism does not make any the less criminal the plan of battle that gave the Bryanites the State, when it was perfeetly possible so to have disposed the forces as soldiers is beautiful, but it only serves to call attention to the incompetence of the generals,

BISHOP DOANE ON "JINGOISM."

als vigorous address of yesterday to the clergy of the Albany Diocese will not prove palatable to those for whose reproof they were uttered. for the Nation's sake, to be taken well to heart. It is not pleasant to be reminded that American public men do not always observe due courtesy in international discussions, and that partisan aulmosities are permitted to create prejudices against and even to strain relations with friendly nations. Yet these things are so, and it certainly is better to be reminded of them, in a correcting spirit, by a fellow-countryman than to be reproached with them, if not called to answer for them, by a foreign

Patriotism is commendable. Republicanism is to be maintained. But patriotism does not imply swaggering, and republicanism does not require a man to act rudely toward monarchists. The "Fathers of the Constitution," whose "Foc trines" latter-day "Jingoes" so enthusiastically misapply, were certainly not lacking in either of those good qualities. Yet there were in their utterances, not only in foreign negotiations, but in domestic discussions, a courtesy and moderation that to some to day might seem weak, but which were really so full of the truest strength as to command the respect and, if need be, the fear of all the world. No appeal for a return to that earlier and better frame of speech can be too earnest. No condemnation of the reckless departures from it which are new so often heard can be too strong.

It may be that similar errors are committed by other nations. That is undoubtedly sometimes so. But for that, as Bishop Donne says, Americans are not responsible. What they are called upon to do is to keep their own house in order, to show that though free they are not uncouth, and that in abjuring the evils of monarchism they have not developed equally de plorable evils of their own. It would be grossly hypocritical to rail against European militarism and at the same time be threatening "to lick all creation." It would be no better to condemn kings for waging wars to gratify their personal ambitions, and at the same time t imperil international peace for the furtherance of party aims. For such latter mischievous doings there should be from all right-minded men, as Bishop Donne well says, the sternest condemnation and the most incessant rebuke.

RESERVE JURYMEN.

The abortive issue of the first attempt to try the alleged murderer Thorn calls renewed at tention to a serious defect of the present jury system. The utmost pains are taken, in law and practice, to guard against the admission of improper persons to the jury-box, and against the exertion of improper influences upon them when there. But no provision is made to meet the contingency of the removal of one from the jury-box by natural causes. If a juror dies or falls seriously ill at any time before the giving of the verdict, the trial comes to naught. The time of court and witnesses and the money of the State have been spent in vain. There is nothing to be done but to discharge the broken jury, get a new one, and go through the whole work again from the beginning. Such incidents are by no means uncommon. They are always unfortunate; they often work serious hardships upon parties to suits or witnesses; and there is reason to believe they sometimes cause actual failures of justice. It seems strange that some tithe of the attention that has been paid to excluding from the jurybox all men who have opinions or even intelligence of the case in hand should not before this have been diverted to the devising of means to obviate such a hitch as that which has occurred in the Thorn trial.

Since the unanimous verdict of a complete jury of twelve men is required, the dropping out of a single juryman at any stage of the trial invalidates all that has been done, and renders a new trial necessary. The suggestion has been made that a new juror might be chosen, and the testimony already given be read to him, and that he might thus be qualified to fill the vacancy. But that is an unsatisfactory plan. It would cause an awkward pause in the conduct of the trial, and it would put into the box a juror who had not enjoyed equally with his colleagues the privileges of asking questions of the witnesses and of observing the demeanor of the principals and wit-

nesses-no trifling matters. It would, moreover, be far more difficult to find an unblassed man in the middle than at the beginning of a trial of any note. The other suggestion, that the remaining jurors he retained, a new one chosen to fill the gap, and the case tried over again from the beginning, is equally open to objection, as imposing an undue burden upon the majority of the jurors.

Far better worthy of consideration, if indeed

not altogether commendable, is the scheme recently brought to the fore in France. It provides that when a jury is chosen there shall also be chosen two reserve or supernumerary jurymen. They are to be chosen at the same time and in the same manner as the others, and are to sit with them and hear all the evidence. They are to take no active part in deciding upon a verdiet, however, unless illness, death or some other contingency removes one of the regular jurors from the box. In that case, one of the reserve jurors is to take his place, and the trial is to proceed without interruption. The system would merely make necessary the selection and payment of fourteen jurors, instead of twelve, in each case; an additional burden so slight as to be unworthy of consideration. The extra jurors might not be needed once in a thousand times. But, like the Texan's revolver, when they were needed they would be badly needed, and their being there to supply the need would be of inestimable value to the prompt and orderly administration of justice.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

The stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are to be congratulated upon the disclosure at their annual meeting on Monday of the adoption of a new policy of accounting, which, if it is applied to all the fiscal operations of the company, and rigidly adhered to, will enable them to determine somewhere near what their interests are worth. The report of the president and directors announced that about \$20,000,000 had been deducted from the amount long carried on the books of the company to the credit of profit and loss-or, in plain terms, the hitherto nileged assets of the company had by putting a real instead of a fictitious valuation upon the company's property, including rolling stock and securities of various classes, which have figured on the company's books as worth not what they could be sold for, but

There is a great deal of truth in the saying that many business fallures are due to the fact that many business men lack the moral courstockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Rallroad who have suddenly learned that the comit was, they will be likely to feel a temporary sense of depression, but we repeat that they to have elected a sound-money Mayor and a are such stuff as dreams are made of there is sound-money Chief Judge. The eulogy on the every reason why a railroad report should stand on a solid basis of facts.

It is "nip and tuck" this week between the football and the horse.

harm is done by those who try "to create dis-"sensions among the peoples of the States of "South Africa." But how about those who make testelative, administrative and judicial discriminations among the peoples?

That is an interesting point that "The Sun" makes about the Republicans who stood by Platt in this city in the last election, that "they many as the whole vote cast in Mr. Dingley's State of Maine at the exciting election of 1896. Mr. Plett may be most valiant and all that, but his ability to carry Maine or Delaware is not specially serviceable in the Empire State. By all means send him to Maine.

Mr. Low is still president of Columbia University, and General Tracy is still the law partner of the son of Thomas C. Platt.

The Pope does not accept the Laurier-Greenway settlement of the Manitoba school question. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier is Prime Minister of Canada, and Mr. Greenway is Prime Minister of Manitoba, and the settlement is likely to stand.

Vesuvius is not yet to be classified as a back number, and still spouts fire as it did in the days of the Lestrygonian cannibals, and long before in primeval mons, stretching many a rood behind the primal barbarian who in its shadow heard tes thunders and shrunk terror-blinded from its flame. At intervals it is still as lively as ever, and still capable of burying towns and cities under its ashes, though it does not often carry its activities to that ruinous extent. Its present eruption is nobly spectacular, but so far has done no great amount of damage. But the Vulcanian three who in sounding caverns under Mongibello wrought in fire are evidently still in business, and there is no prefiguring the extent of their work till it is over.

PERSONAL.

James Wilson, the Secretary of Agriculture, is to duliver a lecture this evening at Harrisburg, Penn., before the National Grange of Patrons of Hus-bandry.

Señor Joaquin Carci, the new Spanish Consul at Philadelphia, was a successful lawyer in Madrid until he entered the diplomatic service some years

parative anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, who has just died at the age of fifty-six years, was well known as a physician and scientist. He was the author of numerous medical monographs and was a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Natural History So-clety, of Boston; Pathological Society, of Philadelciety, of Boston; Pathological Society, of Philadelphia; Biological Society, of Washington; Philadelphia County Medical Society, American Laryngology Association, Neurology Society, of Philadelphia; Historical Society, of Texas, and the American Association of Anatomy. He was also the correspondent of the Society of Natural Sciences, of Chill, and was corresponding secretary of the Academy of Natural Sciences in 1868, vice-president of the Pathological Society, 1877; president of the American Association of Anatomy, from 1891 to 1893. He visited Europa in 1878 and 1890 as delegate to the International Medical Congress at Berlin, In 1894 and 1895 he was president of the Contemporary Club.

The Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, of this city, is to deliver a course of lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association of Johns Hopkins University this coming winter.

Speaking of Dr. McVickar, rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, who is to become Bishop Coadjutor of Rhode Island, "The Philadelphia Ledger" says; "He will carry with him into phia Ledger" says: "He will carry with him into his high position on the long and honorable line of bishops of his church the warm wishes and affec-tion of many of his fellow-citizens of Philadelphia who were not members of his Church, but became his friends and admirers because they saw in him great qualities, clear, earnest purpose, a singular grasp of truth, great indifference to personal inter-est or convenience, and a firm love of right. Such a man cannot fail to be a leader wherever he goes."

Webster Street, the new Chief Justice of Arizona is a native of Ohio, but has been a resident of Arizona since 1877. He was at one time county judge of Tombstone during the boom days of that camp, but latterly has been a resident of the Terri tory's capital, Phomix. He is associated in the practice of law with C. M. Frazier, the Territorial Attorney-General. The new appointee is a Repub Attorney-General. The new appointee is a Republican of the most pronounced stripe, and is an orator of more than local note, having for years rendered much assistance to his party on the stump. His indersement for the post included the support of the Governor and of every Federal and Territorial official in Arizona, of the attorneys of his district with only three exceptions, of three-fourths of the Territorial bar at large and of almost every important business enterprise in the Territory. He was born in Salem. Ohio, in 1848, was graduated

from Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, and in 1871, in his native town, was admitted to the bar. His practice prior to going to Arizona was in Salem and in Pittsburg.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Hoopestown, Ill., a town of four thousand inhabitants, has never had a saloon. The Mayor receives a salary of 50 cents a year, the remuneration of each of the Councilmen is half that amount and no fees are accepted. Last year the combined salaries of the Mayor and the city fathers were given to help a needy widow pay her taxes.

"She has a wonderfully forgiving nature," said one young woman. "I offended her, unintentionally, and when I spoke to her about it she said she was perfectly willing to overlook the past." "Yes." replied Miss Cayenne. "That is a specialty of hers." "What?" "Overlooking the past. She says that she is only twenty-eight years of age."—(Washington Star.

A Maine humorist announces his intention of appealing to the next Legislature for the amendment of the game laws limiting the number of guides or fellow-sportsmen who may be shot by deer-hunters to not exceeding three in any one season by any one hunter. He says this is an amendment greatly needed for the preservation of guides, who are now threatened with extinction.

Mrs. Fogg—One can never tell what to believe.
Mrs. Jones says the Wimpers fight like cats and
dogs, and Mrs. Brown says they are the happiest
couple in town.
Fogg—I don't see as there need be any inconsistency in the two stories. Some people are never
happy unless they are quarrelling.—(Boston Transcript.

brother-in-law, Professor Lushington, and among the guests happened to be an inoffensive stranger, no, never having had the honor of being in Mr. Tennyson's company before, every now and then stole a glance of curiosity at the illustrious poet. Suddenly, however, those present were startled by Mr. Tennyson, who had been rather quiet for some time, looking up from the table cloth and glaring wrathfully round the table. He fixed the man with his glittering eye, and said, loud enough to be heard by all present. "You are looking at me, I tell you." The collapse of the young gentleman was, of course, complete and instantaneous, the lesson enforced in his mind being that while a cat may look at a king it is sometimes at the cat's

"Goodby!" he cried in angulahed tones;
"I go to brave dread dangers;
Perhaps my bare and bleaching bones
Will be picked up by strangers."
He kissed his wife and little heirs
With love that should concern us;
Then blindly groped his way downstairs
To shake the dad-binged furnace.

Comaha World-Herald.

t recent session, initiated a measure which has en contemplated in the church for several years tion brought in a recommendation that the colored members be allowed to withdraw from the white dependent presbyteries, synods and general assem-President Williams, of the Colored Seminary embly that they did not want to be turned out, but to be given leave to withdraw and establish a church of their own, a request readily granted by the Convocation before which at previous meetings the subject had received a full measure of discus-

English Tourist—How ever do you keep warm wading like that this weather?
Old Scot—Whuskey, neathing but whuskey! I just tak' a bottle a day. Man, its grand for the circulation. My wife says when I pit my head in the water in the morning she can hear it flazle!—(Punch.)

MUSIC.

There are two audiences which, could they but be

accepted as indicative of the musical culture of the general public of the city, would reflect credit in most generous measure on New-York. One is the audience of the Philharmonic Society, which grows stendily in numbers as season follows season and loses nothing of the distinguished character which it has borne for half a century. The other is the audience which gathers to hear the chamber concerts of the Knetsel Quartet. At these concerts may be seen the aristocracy of New-York's music lovers. It must be a delight to play for such listeners; it would be a pleasure for one deaf to the charms of music simply to see their enjoyment. The audience has grown from modest numbers to the full capacity of Mendelssohn Hall and might doubtless be increased If it were thought advisable to go to a larger concert-room. But such a move would mar the con-certs. Chamber music is in its nature for the inner brotherhood, and the closer one is in touch with composer and performers the keener is the enjoy ment. In the concerts of the Kneisel Quartet the adjustment of all things is perfect, and no change could be wished by a lover of the pureat kind of music, unless it were an increase in the number of concerts. For this provision has been made this season, and therefore all is well.

M. Pourtau, the first clarinetist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, aided Mr. Kneisel and his admirable associates last night and made possible the most perfect performance of Brahms's Quintet, op. 115, that has yet been heard in New-York. The beauty of the ideas and workmanship of the composition had been recognized before, but it was necessary for M. Pourtau to come to permit us to hear with what marvellous effectiveness Brahms has blended the luscious tones of the clarinet with the voices of the stringed instruments. The quintet was the middle number of the scheme. It was preceded by the "Frog" Quartet of Haydn (so called because of the droll effect produced in the principal theme of the first movement) and followed by the "Harp" quartet of Beethoven (op. 74), the humor of whose first movement and the soulful adagto of which carried all listeners captive.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The first performances of Augustin Daly's company since its return from England will be given in Hartford on Friday and Saturday of this week. Next week the company will be in New-Haven on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The following week will be spent in Washington. The plays for these engagements will be "Twelfth Night," "Much Ado About Nothing," "The School for Scandal," 'The Taming of the Shrew' and possibly one or two others. After the Washington engagement the company will return to New-York and spend the time in rest and rehearsals till the opening of the season at Daly's Theatre, the date of which is not yet announced.

John Philip Sousa's new operetta, "The Bride Elect" will have its first performance at New-Haven on December 29. The company presenting it will visit several other cities and will come to the Knickerbocker Theatre on February 7.

Heinrich Conried announces that "The Cooln Dove" will be followed at the Irving Place Theatre next week by Strauss's "Waldmeister."

Victor Herbert and his 22d Regiment Band, with the assistance of soloists, will give a concert at the Broadway Theatre on Sunday evening.

WORK OF THE MONETARY COMMISSION.

H. H. Hanna, chairman of the Monetary Commission appointed by the Indianapolis Sound Money Convention, is at the Waldorf. He came over from Washington, where the Commission is now in ses-

sion, to see Stuyvesant Fish, who is a member of it. The latter has been in Mexico, and has not attended the meetings, but Mr. Hanna thinks Mr. Fish will go to Washington to-day to take part in the deliberations of the Commission, "Our Commission," said Mr. Hanna yesterday, "has a delicate as well as a tedious task, and is

"has a delicate as well as a tedious task, and is working upon questions concerning which no two men think exactly alike. The advantage of having representative men from all over the country, uncontrolled by political prejudice, co-operating with us, cannot be overestimated. "We cannot, in all probability, find a plan that in every detail will be acceptable to everybedy, but if anything is to be accomplished all thinking people must consent to some concessions in order to concentrate all effort in that direction. I think the difficulties are not insurmountable, and look for a report from the Commission within the next three or four weeks."

Mr. Hanna could not be induced to make a forecast of the report.

UNION OF PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES. Boston, Nov. 16.-At a meeting of the Massachuetts Society of Sons of the American Revolution Edwin S. Barrett, president, held in this city, the plan of union with the Sons of the Revolution and the constitution of the proposed new Society of the American Revolution have been approved, with-out a dissenting voice.

A REBUKE TO JINGOES.

BISHOP DOANE DENOUNCES THOSE WHO HARASS ENGLAND.

THOUGHTFUL MEN ABROAD AMAZED, HE SATS,

AT THE TONE OF PART OF THE AMERICAN

Albany Nov. 16.—Bishop William Croswell Doans his annual address to the clergy of the diocese of Albany to-day spoke of the relation of America to England in the Lambeth Conference, and was intense in his condemnation of what is called "jingoism." Referring to the report on the subject of international arbitration, he said:

"Jingoism." Referring to the report on the subject of international arbitration, he said:

The strong debate was full of interest and intelligent appreciation, and its carnest words, not
only upon the practical details of the horrors of
war and the practice of arbitration, but upon the
two underlying matters of public opinion and of
Christian temper, are of the utmost value. Christian men, clergy and lay people have a far greater
and graver responsibility about this than they
realize. There can be no question but that within
the last two or three years, from various causes
and with some fault on both sides, the minds of
men have been accustomed to the thought of a
possible resort to arms as the settlement of international questions between England and America,
whatever may have been wrong and unwise in the
utterances and attitude over there you and I are
not responsible for; but we are responsible, and
must be held so, for the things that have been
said and done and for the spirit that has been
said and done and for the spirit that has been
aroused in America, and which has in it inconceivable possibilities of horror.

It is unfortunate with us that our public men
are, by the force of our constant political changes,
untrained either in the arts or in the language of
diplomacy. It is still more unfortunate when
statesmen forget the art and language of courtesy.

Always in an unamalgamated civilization like
ours, when we have not yet become one Nation,
but are a conglomeration of innumerable nationalities only in process of assimilation, there are two
dangers, the one of assertions of old-time prejudices
and antagonisms, which have no piace in our soil
and no reference to our relations to any other
country in the world, and the other the unpardonable political device of pandering to some of these
transplanted parties.

The more mindful men in England look with

country in the world, and the other the unpardonable political device of pandering to some of these transplanted parties.

The more mindful men in England look with amazement and astonishment on what sometimes seems to them the unbridled violence of our partisan newspapers, the feeling of hatred and dislike of England in America. I am as sure of the absence of all such feeling among thoughtful people at home. With these extreme impressions of violence the English Government, the English people and the English press have been most patient; but, unless we come to recognize more than we do the recklessness of speech, the facility of rousing prejudices and the danger of provoking even the most patient strength, we may bring about a state of things infinitely disgraceful and infinitely dangerous to our Christianity and our civilization. Just where the word "jingo" came from matters not, nor where the ugly thing which it describes originated. I am quite well aware that he exist in England, and that the spirit which animates him is more or less lying dormant and ready to be roused; but nobody can doubt its prevalence and its unlicensed utterances among us. It is the spirit of boastfulness, selfishness, arrogance, conceit, it is unworthy of our manhood and a discredit to our Christianity. In an individual it is most odious to everybody with whom he comes in contact.

The theory that the old Revolutionary spirit.

most onious to everybody with whom he comes in contact.

The theory that the old Revolutionary spirit, which regarded England as a tyrant, is kept alive by the study of our schoolbooks of history may have some weight. If it has, it is time that the schoolbooks were corrected so that children shall be taught that the England of a hundred years ago is as different from the England of to-day as the America of this century is different from the America of the Revolution. The theory that we are still sore and smarting under the prevalent English sympathy with the South during the Civil War may have some weight. If it be true, surely it is the sign of high-minded intelligence to recognize that, in the outcome of that war, we have become strong enough to forgive the people that misunderstood us.

The more serious fact is that if we give protec-

come strong enough to forgive the people that misimiderstood us.

The more serious fact is that if we give protection in America to neople from other lands who
accounted themselves oppressed and injured by
foreign governments when they were at home, we
have the right to demand from them that they
shall leave their quarrels behind them, and that in
American there shall be no distinctions of GermanAmericans, or Irish-Americans, or Americans of
any qualification whatever. And for that wretched
party split which for the serving of temporary
political ends is capable of risking the permanent
horrors of an alienation between two nations which
are absolutely one, in origin, in character, in interest, in responsibility to God, in language, in history and in religion, there ought to be, at the polls,
in the press, from the pulpit, and the personal intercourse of intelligent men the sternest condemnation and the most incessant rebuke. I hope we
shall not fail to make application to ourselves of
the splendid utterances of Rudyard Kipling's "Recessional," which have their lesson for us in American as permanently and as powerfully as for the
similar spirit in England:

If, drunk with sight of power, we loose
Wild tongues that have not These in swe-

If, drunk with sight of power, we loose Wild tongues that have not Thee in aveSuch boasting as the Gentiles use,
Or lesser breeds without the JawLord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget.

In speaking of the results of the Lambeth Conference and the alleged probability of the American Church subordinating itself to the English Church and the Bishop of Canterbury, Bishop Doane said: It has always been quite plain that there had been no thought or purpose of suggesting any sub-ordinate relation of the chief Bishops of national churches to the Archbishop of Canterbury. There had been much discussion in the papers here, and no little alarm and anxiety as to the creation of a sort of papacy at Lambeth; but the only question intended to be considered, and the only question that was considered, was the relation to the Archbishop of colonial primates and bishops, and of bishops in countries like India and Australia, which differ somewhat in their organization from the

I am chiefly concerned with removing from the minds of those who know nothing of the deliberations of the Conference the impression that an impending danger to our ecclesiastical liberies was with difficulty averted. The theory of a hard and fast organization found little favor among the Bishops of any national church, and the idea of subordination of Connecticut to Canterbury was not so much as mooted.

THE PLATT-QUIGG MISSTATEMENT.

NOT WASTING ANY SYMPATHY.

From The Boston Transcript.

We are not sorry for Quigs. He has deserved all he is getting. He was willing to do the dirty work of the masking. We are not sorry for Quigg. He has deserved all he is getting. He was willing to do the dirty work of the machine in the dirtlest way, and now to be faunted with his unsavoriness, while an ungrateful proceeding on the part of the Platt organs, is no more than poetic justice. Nor can we be sorry for Platt. He deserves capital punishment in politics quite as much as that rough young rider whom he pushed to the front to be ridden down at the first sharp encounter. But getting rid of one boss only makes place for another, and the relief is but temporary. To reform the evil altogether the Republican party in New-York' must change its system. The Citizens Union has shown how this may be done.

THE OLD MAN OF THE SEA.

From The Boston Journal.

It is not often that the day of judgment follows so swiftly upon an offence as it has in this instance. It might have been thought that even Mr. Platt would have learned something from it. The Republican party of New-York may yet regain power and prestike, but the first step to be taken is to dislodge Platt, who has ridden it like an Old Man of the Sea for the last eleven years. TESTIMONY PROVING NOTHING.

From The Providence Journal.

Mr. Platt has not proved anything by his elaborate statement, except that the adverse criticisms upon his course have seriously annoyed him. And well they might bother even such an imperturbable person as he is ordinarily supposed to be. AN UNCALLED-FOR DOCUMENT.

From The Albany Press Knickerbocker.

If Platt was obliged to issue a statement—an ex-planation—of the cause of defeat it would have been more manly had he simply declared the cause of the defeat of the Platt organization was that it did not get votes enough. PLATT'S RETIREMENT THE ONLY HOPE.

From The Mail and Express.

From The Mail and Express.

It is plain that effective reorganization cannot be had under the Platt control. Hence all hope of lasting unity must presuppose the retirement of Platt. The fact that he maintains his grasp upoh the machine despite his control of a minority of the party voters is in itself a travesty on the fundamental American principle of majority rule. If Senator Platt can be persuaded or forced to terminate his suicidal "leadership" the Republicans can save the State from a Bryanite Congress delegation next year by combinations with Sound Money Democrats in doubtful districts. Otherwise they cannot, and the responsibility for defeat will rest again where it rests to-day—on the shoulders of this "vainglorious self-seeker."

PLATT'S PITIFUL WHINE

From The New-Bedford Mercury.

Regarding the Republican defeat in New-York City Mr. Platt emits a whine that is at once pitiful and amusing. His prestige as a boss is in danger, and he evidently sees one method of restoring it through his violent tirade against Seth Low and the Citizens Union. But those who calmly view the struggle from afar can have he sympathy with Mr. Platt. From The New-Bedford Mercury.

A SWANLIKE SONG FROM PLATT.

From The Washington Times.

The swan sings sweetest in death, and the latest song of Platt is the ballad of a bird with his throat cut.

THE HUMILIATION OF THE BOSS.

Platt has been uncovered, his preposterously false pretences disclosed, and his woful weekness as a "leader" shown up. Humiliated, discredited and spurned even by his dupes, Platt roars like a mad bull and squeads like a stuck pig at Seth Low. All of which is amusing to the onlookers, and particularly so to Low, with one hundred and fifty thousand intelligent voters at his back.